MePHERSON'S FAME VINDICATED.

and Reenca in Detail-The Courage

and Sagacity of both Thomas and McFherson Fully Estabitshed and General Sher-Short or Treacherous Memory.

imputations upon Gen. McPherson, the mander of the Army of the Tonnessee-seeral and an army which so often, at sore cost,

ongly-fortified position in front of Dalton. The n Chartaneoga passed through a deep died Burrard's Rosst, in the meuntain

Initiated preparations for the execution of the shore more near as soon as the spring epished sufficiently to admit of it."

On the 17th of March Gen. Grant was made Lieutenant General, and was succeeded in commissed at Nashville by Gen. Shorman. In the same report Gen. Thomas continues:

"Shortly after his assignment to the command of the Military Division of the Missassippi, Gen. Sherman came to see me at Chattanooga to consult as to the condition of affairs, and adopt a plan for a syring campaign. At that interview I proposed to Gen. Sherman that if he would use McPherson and Schoffeld's armies to demonstrate on the enemy's position at Dalton, by the direct roads through Burnard Roost Gan, and from the direction of Cleveland, I would throw my whole force through Snake Creek Gap, which I knew to be unguarded, fall upon the enemy's communications between Dalton and Resaca, thereby turning his position completely, and force him either to retreat toward the east, through a difficult aften of his force, or attack me, in which latter event I felt confident that my army was sufficeenity arrong to beat him, especially as I hoped egain a position on his communications before he could be made aware of my movement. Gen.

to gain a position on his communications before he could be made aware of my movement. Gen. Sherman objected to this plan for the reason that he desired my army to form the reserve of the upited armies and to serve as a railying point for the two wings, the Army of the Chilo and that of the Mississippl, to operate from.

"(Later, when the campaign in Georgia was commenced, the Army of the Tennessee was sent brough Smake Creek Gap to accomplish what I had proposed doing with my army; but, not rearring Smake Creek Gap before the enemy had informed himself of the movement, McPherson was unable to get upon his communications before Johnston had withdrawn part of his forces from Pailon, and had made dispositions to defend Repures.)"

rom Pailon, and had made dispositions to defend Resucs."

Such is theneral Thomas' brief account of this succeeding the theory as greented in Gen. Sherman's own displathes, to which scarcely no allusion is made in his book. May he notified then, McPherson of the move which Thomas and Schoneld were directed to make against Hocky Face, and directed him to march to Snake Creek Gap, Secure it, attack the enemy soldly from it, attempt to so break the railroad that it would require some days to repair it, and then withdraw to Snake Creek Gap and come to as or wait the developments according to your usement and the information you may receive." It has same order Gen. Sherman expresses the tope that "the enemy will fight at Dallon."

In the inremoon of May 7, he directed Gan Scholed to "see it Rocky Face Ridge can be reached rom your position," and at 2 o'clock, "reconnotine the rings to night and make a long ment to morrow merning, but don't be drawn into battle."

On the sh, Gen Thomas was ordered "to get, and Gen. Schoneld to follow from Locky Face Ridge," and Gen. Schoneld "to follow from Locky Face Ridge," and Gen. Schoneld "to follow from Locky Face Ridge," to the same day, the with, he telegraphed from the hear day, the still, he telegraphed from the face of the page of the control of the same day, the with, he telegraphed from the the same day, the with, he telegraphed from

hell lill, in front of Burrard's Roost, to tren, leck at Washington: I have been all day reconnectering the moun-range through whose gap the railroad and men road pass. By te-night McPherson be in Snake Creek Gap threatening Resica, te-morraw all will move to the attack. Army ood spirits and condition. I hope Johnston fight here instead of drawing me far down (Georgia).

corgia."
on the oth, at s p. m., from Tunnel Hill, to
falleck, as follows:
s have been fighting all dry against preciated mountain gaps to keep Johnston sarmy
while McPherson could march to Resaca to endy to work on Johnston's finnes in case he re-rears south. I will pitch in again early in the

At 7 a. m., of the foils, this telegram was sent to Halleck:

"I sent starting for the extreme front in Burrard Roost Gap, and make this dispatch that you may understand Johnston acts purely on the defensive. I am attacking him on his strongest fronts, vir., west and north, till McCherson broaks his line at Kesses, when I will swing round through Sanke Creek Gap and interpose between him and Georgia. I am not driving things too fast because I want two columns of cavairy that are rapidly coming up to me from the fear—Stonemen on my instant Garrard on my right, both due todsy."

th due to day."
Yesterday I pressed hard to prevent John-

eral McPherson reached Rosata, but

delay.

The gross in partice of the attempt to saddle the whole inture up in General Mel'herson can also, in the light of the official record, be crewit seen.

PERSONAL.

Secretary Bristow and family left Louisville y sterday for Washington.

Segmour Lansing, engineer, and Richard birkpatrick, Bremen of the engine which exploded at Rhinebeck, are dead.

The Evening Post says W. F. Leelle, receiving teller of Buncan, Sherman & Co., has absoluted with e12,000 belonging to the orm. Major L. E. Dadley, special commissioner of he Indian burean to remove the Verde Indians rom Verde to San Carlos, in Arizona, has re-urred to Washington, having accomplished his nission.

George (). Evans, whose trial on charge of frands in the collection of State claims against the Government recently made considerable sensation, died in West Philadelphia, Thursday, aged hity-tour years.

Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, who has been in the Good Samarican Hospital at Cinciunati for some days suffering from a secret though not dangerous illness, is now by his physicians said to be rapidly improving.

Mr. William Williamson, for some time holding an official position in the Department of Justice as private secretary to Attorney Geograf Williams, has resigned, to take effect on the 30th hast. Mr. Williamson is well known in this community, having filled several important official trusts, including that of cierk to the Senate Comhittee on Territories, and is a deservedly popular and well-esteemed gentleman.

Converses, Onio, June 4.—The State Univer-salist convention to-day, by a unanimous and very enthusiastic vote, adopted the following

CURRENT CAPITAL TOPICS.

MORE TIME FOR COURT OF ALABAMA GLAIMS. HOW TO INCREASE THE MAIL SERVICE.

ANOTHER REVENUE OFFICER ASSASSINATED.

REGARDING SEIZURE OF STEAMERS.

Limited Express without Change or Transfer-The Case of Colonel Wetirew and Sixth Auditor Sheats - Postal Service to be Inspected-The Rev-

cunes and Finances-Army and Navy. Visit from Clergymen. A delegation from the Lutheran Synod visited

the Post Office Department yesterday and were introduced to the Postmaster General by Rev. J. 63. Butler of this city. Another Revenue Officer Killed. A telegram has been received at the Internal Revenue Office, dated Huntsville, Alabama, an-nometing that Deputy Collector Holman Leather-wood was yesteroay morolog shot and killed near that place by an illicit distiller.

Secretary Delano has concluded to suspend the sale of Indian lands in Kansas until January 1. 18:0. The action is taken on recommendation of Senator Ingalis, Commissioner Smith, and other prominent persons, in consequence of the suffer-ing of the settlers by the drouth and grasshep-

Select's Horse found Dead. A telegram to the Treasury aunounces that the A telegram to be freastly subsubset the horse of Detective Selsor, who was recently found murdered in Wise county, Virginia, has also been found a short distance from where the body of Mr. Selsor was discovered. The horse had been killed by being shot through the head.

Board of Appeals. The Commissioner of Pensions will spen appoint

a board of appeals, to consist of four persons con-nected with the Pension Bureau, whose duty it will be to examine applications rejected by the regular examiners or otherwise passed upon by them and appealed to the board. Promotions in the Patent Office. The following cierks have been promoted to be:

rst assistant examiners in the Patent Office: L. that assistant examiners in the Patent Once: 1, M. E. Cook, of Washington, D. C.; Luther E. Leigh, of Ohio; Wm. H. Chadaey, of California, Also the following to be second assistant examiners: Wm. H. Boolittle, of Minursota; J. Harrey Pierce, of Delaware; Occar Woodward, of Iowa. Appointments.

Punniel Stephens, Richard E. Schroder, T. E. Furner, E. A. Felkens and A. H. Broden were rurner, E. A. Feikens and A. Brosen were yesterday appointed internal revenue gaugers for the First Hilmois district. Jacob Ellet, William Haunel, Wm. James, U. A. Storey and F. Reyman have been appointed storekeepers for the same district. Mr. Francis A. Dickius, fr. of Virginis, was yesterday appointed a first-class clirk in the office of foreign mails, Post Office Bepartment.

Postal Inspection Tour. Postmaster General Jewell contemplates leav g this city next week for a tour of inspection o

Revenues and Finances. The internal revenue receipts yesterday were 50,025.08. The customs receipts were \$405,219. The amount of national bank notes received for Seven million deltars of the thirty millions of bonds for the sinking fund, due on the 11th Int., have been received at the Treasury Department. At the close of husiness yesterday, the following were the balances in the Treasury Department: Currency, 82,898,561; special deposit of legal ten-ders for redemption of certificates of deposit, 856,190,000; coin, 864,018,778; including coin cer-tificates, 819,716,800; outstanding legal tenders, 8-37,084,000.

Commander Edward Terry has been ordered to command the Constellation during her practise cruise with the midshipmen from Annapolis, Lieutenant Commander J. H. Baker, Lieutenant St. S. Sperry, S. A. Simons, C. Belknap, E. R. Wood, R. P. Rodgers and J. B. Briggs, and Captain J. R. Matthews have been ordered to the Constellation. Assistant Surgeon Frank Anderson is ordered to the Naval hospital, at Chelsoa, Mars

Mars
The United States steamer Colorado will be stationed at New York as the receiving ship at that port in place of the Vermont, which vessel will be used for the storage and transportation of coal for the many.

Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster, has been re-Major Brantz Mayer, psymaster, has been re-lieved from duty in the military division of the Pacific, and ordered to proceed to Baltimore-Mid. Major Mayer having requested to be re-tired, the President has directed that he be re-tired from active service under the act of July 17, 1822, he baving faithfully served until over staty-two years of age. Captain William Adams, ordnance storekeeper, has been relieved from duty at the Fort Monroe arsonal, Virginia, and ordered to the Rock Island arsonal, Illinois, First Lieutenant T. B. Riley, 21st infantry, has been relieved from his present duty and ordered to report to the superintendent of mounted re-cruiting service to accompany a detachment of recruits to the military division of the Pacino for the 1st cavalry.

Sixth Auditor Sheats.

The charges against Col. McGrew, chief clerk The charges against Col. AlcGrew, onless clerk of the Sixth Auditor's office, are dismissed by the Postmaster General as trivial and without sufficient grounds to entitle them to consideration. The charges were that Col. McGrew interfered improperly to prevent the payment of an award of \$4.000 made by Postmarter General Creswell to George Chorpening, the mail contractor, whereas Col. McGrew had nothing to do with the Chornening case from beginning to end, and hereas con the core in beginning to end, and our there in a control of the award, but its payment was encined by Congress, who passed a bill immediately first the award of Postmaster General Crescell prohibiting such action.

Court of Alabama Claims.

The President has made proclamation reciting the eighth section of the act of Congress, creating

The following epistle from a Western mail con-

The following epistle from a Western mail contractor shows how some things are done in running the mails, and how contractors indirectly in duce Congressmen to pester the Department for an increase of mail facilities:

INTILE NORTHINGSTRIN STAGE CO.

INTILE ALBANN Wis. April 22, 1873.

**We have your bid—\$109.—for service on route 2.394.—Canton to Maquoketa—and would say we have lower bids in—from Emeline, \$170. We regard \$2 a trip, or \$150 would be good pay on that route, with passengers and freight and expenses, and the probability that the service will be increased to two or three trips a week and pay prorate. We shall receive bids until May 10. You can bid again if you wish. If your postmaster will get up a petition and have one got up at Emeline. Crab Mills and from Hills, and have it well figured, then get your member of Congress and Senator Allison to Indorse it, you can get it up to three trips a week by July 1. Go at it.

J. H. Warker, Manager.

Seizure of Steamers.

Seizure of Steamers. The following circular relative to the seizure THEAST HY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31, 1875.

TREASTIN DEPARTMENT;

Washington, B. C. May 31, 1875.

It has recently been decided by the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Michigan that, before the commencement in court of proceedings in cases of prosecution of steam versels for non-compilance with the requirements of the laws relating to the inspection and equipment of such versels, there should be a science by a Government officer. Collectors and other chief officers of the castoms, therefore, are instructed, under sections 4462 and 4466 of the Revised Statutes, to seize versels in case they have become liable to sature or forfeiture for any violation of the laws aforesaid, and if the penalty or line incurred has not been paid to the proper officer. It is suggested, however, that prior to science, in cases where it is practicable, a report shall be made of the facts and circumstance of each case, with the names of witnesses, and the provisions of inw alleged to be violated, to the proper United States Attorney, to the end that his opinion may be obtained in regard to the action required.

Chas. F. Coyant,

CHAS. F. CONANT.

The New York Mails. Telegrams have been received at the Post Office Department from Merses. Scott, Garrett and Hinckley expressing agreement to the order mails. The following is the dispatch from Cot.

mails. The following is the dispatch from Col. Scott:

"Your telegram announcing that hereafter the pestal cars will run over the Haltimore and Potemac road, was reviewed this morning and is guite satisfactory. Orders will be given to-day to perfect the service between Washington and New York so as to avoid all transfers and give you better time than the department has ever emjoyed. We shall, in the feature as in the past, endeavor to give you every facility that it may be in the power of this company to extend. The mail going north will be placed upon our limited express at West Philadelphia to-day. Will you please restruct the post office authories in New York that the mails from Washington will be at Jersey City at 4 clock p. m., in order that they may be ready to receive mails. On and after to-morrow morning they can deliver up to 9.40 a. m., New York time, at Jersey City, for movement by our limited express." By the new arrangement the morning mails from Washington will reach New York about an hour earlier than under the old system.

County Treasurers Delinquent. New York, June 4.- A dispatch from Albany says: The attorney general will to-day serve formal summons and complaint upon the follow-ing county treasurers for failure to return to the comptroller certain sums with which they are charged as taxes due and payable on 1st of May: Sherman Williams, Chautauqua county, \$11,000; Alex. S. Waters, Cortland, \$3,000; Walter S. Fonda, Dutchess, \$118,089; John M. Carpenter, Jefferson, \$50,000; John Sheppers, Livingston, \$25,251; Alonzo A. De Forest, Montgomery, \$25,-Schools: Alongo A. De Forest, Montgomers, 200, 260; Luther H. Conkiling, Oswego, \$46,970; Marcus Field, Otsego, \$11,893; Albert L. Hotokkin, Rensselaer, \$100,000; Hugh McFobert, Richmond, \$21,193; John B Garvey, Rockland, \$15,702; Henry Ar Mann, Saratega, \$43,003; Geo. H. Bristo Tomnkins, \$9,007; George M. Hasbrook, Ulster, \$21,541; N. Holmes Odell, Westchester, \$62,877-1041, \$622,972. The treasurers of Albany, Eric, New York and Kings counties are also down on the list for the following amounts; Albany county, \$240,366; Eric county, \$231,140; New York county, \$25,03,66; Eric county, \$231,140; New York county, \$25,03,66; Eric county, \$25,140; New York county, \$25,03,66; Eric county, \$25,140; New York county, the strangements between the chamberian and comptroller of New York county are recognized as sufficient cause for delay. In Kings county, Iltigation and the issue of a mandamus in the Supreme Court prevent compliance with the law. In none of these cases will summons be served. In a few of these cases will summons be served. In a few of the worst cases the treasurers will be summarily arrested as soon as it be tomes or deny the woney due.

MEXICO.

President Lerdo Tejada Acquitted by Congress-Projected Railways.

Advices from the city of Mexico to May 27 represent that the Mexican Congress has unanimously approved the contract made by the Gov. ernment with David Boyle Blair for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Guay-mas to the frontier between the State of Sonora and the American Territory of Arizona, with

band the American Territory of Arisons, with branches to Ures and Alamos.

The committee on industry has presented to the Mexican Congress a report recommending their approval, with some modifications, of the contract concluded between the Executive and Edward Lee Plumb for the construction of a railroad from the city of Leon to a point on the northern frontier on the Rie Brave.

The Mexican Congress was resolved into a grand jury in the early part of May, to consider the impeachment of the President upon charges made by Vincentie Riva Palaco. The discussion was excited, but resulted in an acquittal by a vote of 128 to 1

approaching completion. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Senatorial Question Referred to the Courts. Concorn, June 4.—The only business of any importance in the House to-day was the unanimous adoption of a resolution instructing the Speaker to request the Superior Court to name as carly a day as possible for a hearing of the Senatorial question; also to allow both sides to be represented by counsel, with briefs and argu-ments. The House adjourned until Monday.

Record of Crime.

Ricemond, Va., June 4.—Two white youths, one named Beauregard Hudson and George Hillman, the former aged 12 and latter 18, employed in tobacco factory, quarreled over the possession of a broom, and the result was that Hillman slapped Hudson, who retailated by throwing a stone at Hillman. Hillman then threw a stone at Hudson, and in return was stabled in the left breast by Hudson with a large pooket knife. Hillman can't recover. Hudson was arrested.

ATLANTA, GA., June 4.—The negro Aring was bung to day, and side fearless. He had nothing to say but good-bye. He wrote a letter to his father this morning, which concluded by saying I expect to be a dead man in four hours. I expect to estain under the zallows, and I hope at the time to be asleep as a dead pig in the susphire. When urgued to correct last sentence he refused, stating a dead pig would know nothing, and so would he.

Hoston, June 4.—George W. Pemberton, for killing Mrs. Biugham in East Roston on 224 March last, was bound guilty of murder in the first degree this afternoon.

Litter Rock, June 4.—D. P. Cloyd, one of the editors of the Dardanelle Independent, shot and killed Hon. K. W. Wishart, a prominent lawyer and ex-member of the legislature, at that place last evening. The aftray was caused by some publication in the Independent reflecting on Mr. Wishart.

New Onleans, June 4.—Joseph Jonfereardo, Christian and Paul Orlando, who were ar-

tion in the Independent reflecting on Mr. Wishart.
New Oblikans, June 4.—Joseph Jonfercardo,
Christian Staars and Paul Orlando, who were arrected a few days ago by Special Treasury Agent
Whitney, charged with counterfeiting nickels,
were convicted yesterday in the United States
ceuris and sentenced to-day for three years each in
the penitentiary. One of the gang, Choni Vini,
gave bond, but tailing to appear his bond was forfeited.

ST. Louis, June 4.—A dispatch from Marion, Ill., says that two farmers living nine iniles from Marion, named Ben Cluis and William Perigan, quarreled yesterday about the rent of a farm. Cluis stabbed Perigan twice with a bowie-knife, and Perigan almost severed one of Cluis arms and laid bare three of his ribs. Cluis is not expected to recover. Perigan is in jail.

Items From New York.

Items From New York.

The coroner's jury rendered a verdict against Henry Rex, the watchman who shot the little boy, John McKenna, May 20. The prisoner was held for the action of the grand jury.

Robert Wisheart, charged with negoliating five million dollars of stolen altered United States bonds, was brought before. Judge Brady yesterday, on a writ of habeas corprise on the ground that he is not the person intended to have been arrested, the queetion of identity having been raised. The case was adjustmed until next Tuesday for production of proofs.

Swedenborgians. New York, June 4.—The Annual General cuvention of the Church of New Jerusalem in America (Swedenborgian) took place to-day: Judge Thomas S. Plantz presided. The treasurer reported balance on hand \$250; the executive committee reported recommendation that no assessments be made on branch organizations

PHILADELPHIA. June 4.—The Athletics de-ceated the New liaven club this siternoon by a score of 15 to 5.

St. Lot is, June 4.—Owing to rain this p. m.
the base hall match between the Boston and Sc.
Louis clubs did not take place.

Cable Flashes.

London, June 5, 6s. m.—The Earls of Home and Dalhousie, of Scotland, and Viscount Grey have been raised to the peerage of the United Kingdom.

conferred the order of civil merit on George Ban-croft, the historian, and Henry W. Longfellow, the poet of America. PARIS June 5.—Twenty thousand pilgrims visited the Shrine at Paray Le Morial to-day. The archbishop of Paris, the archbishop of Naw Orleans, and other distinguished prelates were Madrin, June 1.—The Carlist general, Sa-balls, with 2,000 men, has attacked Blanco and been repulsed with a loss of 90 killed.

balls, with 2,000 men, has attacked Hanco and been repulsed with a loss of 0 killed.

Havana, June 2, via Key West.—The Argentine Transport Ping, with seventy-two political prisoners arrived here on Sunday from Montevedio, making the passage in 24, days. The prisoners comprise those who were implicated in the Flores rebellion. Among them it is reported are two sons of Flores, and several percents who had been banished from Cuba in former years, as enemies of Spain. The government refused to permit the prisoners to land, alleging as a reason for this action the informality of the ships papers. The Ping being in reality a Spanish merchant bark, which had been chartered by the Argentine Government, Captain General Valmaseda has telegraphed to Madrid for instructions, and the Ping remains under the guas of a Spanish iron-clad. Twenty-five of the prisoners were allowed to embark on the steamer City of Mexico, which left for New York to-day. Some of the prisoners are represented to have been men of wealth and position in the Argentine Republic.

Havana, June 3.—A body of four hundred insurgents attempted to enter the town of Las Tonson the 25th uit. They were driven back with the loss as far as known of three killed and several wounded. The garrison fost three killed. The naval authorities having charge of the abandoned scheoner Mary Chilton, which has fleated, are prepared to turn hep over to the proper parties.

THE TREASURY ROBBERY.

NO ARRESTS MADE YESTERDAY. RUMORS AND THEORIES OF THE STREET

The Secret Service Officers-The Clerks

of the Cash Room-The Mystery of

the Theft-Solon Shingle-The

Magicians-Smuggled Goods-

CUSTOM-ROUSE DETECTIVES IN WASHINGTON

Geldstein the Victim-Interesting Incidents. Contrary to general expectation the mystery surrounding the late robbery at the Treasury Department was as profound up to a late hour last night as ever. There has been no relaxation on the part of the Government to find out the party, but suspicion has not yet taken sufficient orm to warrant the formal arrest of any one. All doubt as to the fact of a robbery having been committed has vanished. It is absolutely clear that the money has been taken. However, during the last twenty-four hours a thousand and one rumors and theories have been started in one rumors and theories have been started in connection with the robbery, and flying from mouth to meuth, they have been exaggerated and asserted as facts. The whole thing has served as an excellent whetetone for the wits of newspaperdom, and it is now probable that when the secret service efficers have solved the riddle, their intellects will be sharpened. Suspicious hangs like a pail over the cash-room, and yet no one is bold encept to ever whiper the name of one inspector

enough to ever whisper the name of one suspected and the truth is, A GENERIOUS CONNUNITY
is fast settling down into the belief that the rebber does not belong to the cash room. Succaithings confirm his in their mind. In the first
place every member has most patiently and
willingly submitted to questions, cos-questions,
and scarches, and all without the slightest suspictous result. Second, overy member of it has
profered all assistance in their power to the
proper efficers to help to find the thief, and at no
time has any one betrayed by look, sign or speech,
the slightest complicity or guity knowledge.
Third, the great fact remains that no
one in any way connected with the
handling of the money, or who had access to it,
has attempted to get out of the way; nor have
they been seen with any unusual amount of
money, nor have they done any unusual or foolish
thing. Fourth, they have all displayed an excellent and honest nerve. A professional and indurated thief might under the circumstances preserve the same caim demeanor; but the clerks of
the cash-room are not professional thieres, and
under no circumstances could one of them, if
guilty, "keep his face," so to speak, for two or
three days. The question then comes up—

WHO DID 'TAKE IT?' What is all above is said in general terms it is all strictly in accordance with well estab-ished rules concerning evidence. But there is an exception to all rules, and the civiumstances

an exception to all rules, and the circumstances in this case point to an exception. With those who have better means of judging of the state of things than the community at large, a theory exists that the officers of the Government have a well settled conviction as to who the third is, and that he is not a thousand miles from the cash-room. The advancement of this theory, however, need not cause the slightest apprehension among those who know that they are honest. In this connection, though, we wish to call to their minds the play of "Solon Shingle, or the People's Lawyer." In that play it will be recoileded that an honest clerk was charged with the crime of stealing money, and that among the items of evidence against him the one that the stolen money was found on his person is quite capable of placing it in the possession of a fellow-cierk. A proper guard in this respect would not be sheer folly.

There is another theory—one having the semblance of sanity, and quite exculpatory of all the cierks. It may

HAVE BEEN STOLEN BY A VISITOR.

It is a well-known fact that visitors are permitted to pass within reaching distance of packages of money, and besides are often permitted to handle it. The clerks join in the expression of a belief that this is an impossible theory. To people quite as wise it seems very possible. How long ago was it when Hermann, the imagician visited the cash room and vaults, and right before the very eyes of the clerks and officials caused the money to disappear and appear in the most strange and unaccountable manner. New bills were changed into old and old into new, and gold and silver coin was found in the white beards of the very personifications of honesty.

Now, perhaps, unbeknown to the Treasury officials a magician visited, the Department on the day of the robbery and carries off the prize before the very face and eyes of the clerks engaged in counting it. There is another theory that this amount of stolen money has been middirected to some bank in the habit of receiving large sums and thrown into its vault, and that it will be discovered in this manner. These ideas cover pretty much all the ground canvassed by ontsiders, and now, quite independently of all, we feel like making the comforting statement that.

GENERAL SPINNER WENT TO BED SATISFIED lasting that he had a most promising clue to the real culprit and to the location of the money. This clue reached into a most unexpected quarter, and it surrounds the transaction with a new mystery deep and glocmy as that pertaining to the veiled nurderess. "Of New York, Right here we again commend to the clerks in the cash-room the hint conveyed in the play of Solon Shingle. A bit of care may yave a world of trouble. We HAVE BEEN STOLEN BY A VISITOR.

The Culmination of a Series of Abstractions. To the Editor of the National Republican: Sin; There is much sympathy felt for Mr. Spinner among the banking fraternity. but we do not think he will be compelled to make the amount good; and, though deprecating the serious loss to the Department, we are not corry that something has at last called special attention of the Treasury detective force to the fact, that there is some employee in the neighborhood of the cash-room who ought to be in jail, or else there are several inconvenient and unaccounta-ble rat-holes near the east end of the room, down

there are several inconvenient and unaccountable ratholes near the east end of the room, down which ten, twenty, fifty, and one hundred dollar bills do neat mysteriously disappear, and which ought to be immediately scales up and crossed with red tape.

For fully five or six years back, banks in this city and elsewhere have had occasion to complain that packages of money sent by them to the Treasury Department after careful count, have been reported short by the Treasury. Furing the past two or three years this has become more frequent; and, notwithstanding the fact that extra precautions have been taken by some banks, and, in several instances known to the writer, packages destined for the Treasury have been counted and verified by three different clerks, these same packages have been reported short by the Treasury. There is no redress for the banks, and they have no choice but to make good the reperted deficit. It is a noteworthy lact that these packages are never found to be over by the Treasury. Now, while most personal in Washington who have any dealing with the Treasury are perfectly well assured that most all the gentlemen in the cash room are, to their personal knowledge, honest, upright, honorable, highly esteemed men and excellent clerks, still the lact remains that, without any shadow of doubt, there is somebody somewhere around there who "hooks" money, and who generally prefers large bills. He may not be the guilty one in the late bonance steal, (if, niter sill, it should turn out to be a steal, but he ought to be uncarrhed nevertheless.

While, then, we feel great sympathy for all the gentlemen who we know will show perfectly clean kands in this trying situation, we are sailsied that their orgent and sealous efforts to place the guilt where it belongs will utinately rid them of an undesirable associate, and do the hanking community a real benefit. Onsertion

The Laces of the Empress Eugenie-Their

Capture in Washington-Among the many stiring transactions yester-day which arrested the attention of the news gatherer, there was one which combined the pe-culiar charm of crime with the romance always attaching itself to the name of Engenie, the late Empress of the French, and it was exciting, because it involved the name of a reputable merchant pawnbroker of Washington. It is recollected by all that after Sedan the

flight of the Imperial family from the Tuilleries and their escape into England, a part of her mag nificent wardrobe and costly jewels were sold at auction. Among other articles of lace there was a late shawl so rare and costly that it was valued at \$20,000. Who the purchaser was and what he

These laces, including the shaw), were smurgled into this country sometime in 187a, by Joseph Hoorachix, and, after passing through the hands of two or three parties in New York, they were brought to this city, less than a month ago, by one Dr. Leon he Larnols, and were deposited as security with Goldstein, the pawnbroker, for \$185. The officers of the custom-house in New York, detailed for the purpose, traced the goods to Goldstein's, and resterday afternoon Captain Brockett, of the custom house, made Mr. Goldstein was at once theroughly honest and straightforward in the matter, having innocently come into possession of the goods. He offered every facility in his power to the officer. Or course the formal seizure could not be made here, and so Mr. Goldstein packed up the shawl of the Empress, and is at night accompanied Capt. Brockett to New York. On arrival there this morning the seizure will be legally made, and the goods turned over to the custom house officials. It is quite probable that arrests will be made in New York to-day on this account.

THE RIOTOUS MINERS.

Work Resumed, but the Rioters Still Active. Porrsville, June 4.—All the colleries that had been compelled to suspend work by the raiders resumed this morning, being assured of military protection. The citizens think it will be necessary to retain the troops in their midst is necessary to retain the troops in their midst for several days to insure a continuance of the work begun. There was an alarm occasioned by aring in the upper cut of Mahmoy city at mid-night, and the troops were got ready for any emergency. The shots were fired by a mob of raiders. At Shenandoah quiet pravalls since the arrival of the troops at Mt. Carmel.

Wilson, Chemenck & Co.'s colliery was destroyed by fire last night, being fired by a mob of one hundred men. At this colliery the men had been working for two days at the reduced rate of wascs. The excitement continues in the vicinity of St. Chair, one thousand men and boys being in line again this morning coming from Ghen Carbon, Heckscherville and adjacent tower. At Wadesville the miners at work in Design & Co.'s mines were driven from work by the strikers. Adjutant General Latta arrived here from Philadelphia last night, and was met at the depot by General Sigfried, and during the night the General Sigfried, and during the night the General Sigfried, and the stration. This meaning they went by special train to Shenandoah and Mahsnoy Clify, to make the necessary arrangements for the campaign. INCENDIARISM.

the compaign.

NORE OUTRAGES.

POTTSVILLE, PA., June 4.—Dispatches receivedhere from St. Clair confirm the previous renort
that the miners at Dering & Co. s collery had
been compelled to stop work, and that the raiders
would probably visit that city to parade.

LATER.—Five bundred men assembled at New
Castle, and after stopping the men at work at
Pering's they tore out the large coal-washing
machine. It is reported that two St. Clair soldiers have been shot at Scenandoah, but we are
unable to accertain the truth of the statement at
present.

diers have been hot at Shenandoab, but we are unable to accertain the truth of the statement at present.

Pottsville, Pa., June t.—In addition to Bonning's colliery reported this morning as being stopped, Bavis colliery was also visited and the men at work compelled to suspend. Considerable excitement prevailed at Minersville to-day, the mob passing through that place on their way to Wolf Greek to stop the collieries in that vicinity. At Shenandoah to-day a party of men in ambush attacked a watchman at Ceutennial colliery. He immediately returned fire, and he says wounded one of the party. The presence of the military inspires more confidence.

A mass meeting of workingmen was held in the afternoom, and it was resolved to continue the strike, being guaranteed money, provisions, ac. by the Wyoming and Luserne men, who are to resume work at the per cent reduction.

The meeting was large. At Mahaney City to-day bodies of men were seen turking in the outsiries of the town. Another train was placed at the disposal of troops should it be found necessary to move them. John Tiney, president of the Miners' Union, and John Tiney, president of the Miners' Union and Association. The fire was discovered in time to save the building. Cost of had been thrown all around the premises. There is much uneasiness there; the force of watchmen at the breakers has been increased in antipation of attempts being made to fire them ts-night. Gen Latta has gone to Harrisburg.

Smuggling Merchants. NEW YORK, June 4 .- Lafayette Graff, of the rm of M. L. Graff & Co., who was jointly in-Gus. W. Ball and others, on charges of being ongaged in snuggling sikes into this port, and who fied to Canada, returned to this city yesterday and voluntarily surrendered himself, and gave hail in the sum of \$8,000 to appear for trial. It stated that arrangements have been made looking to his appearance as a witness for the prosecution on the trials of his confederates.

NEW YORK, May 4.—At a meeting of the Grand Ladge of F. and A. M. to-day, the installation of the grand officers elected yesterday took place. It was officially announced that the actual num-ber in Wednesday's procession, exclusive of the bands, was 22,882. The lodge completed its bus-iness and adjourned.

THE FIRE FIEND. Graphic Description of a Forest Fire by an Eye Witness.

We are permitted to print the following private letter:

PHILIP-BURGH, P.N., May 3N, 1873.

My DEAR UNCLE: You have noticed no doubt full reports in the papers of the forest fires that have been raging through the mountains in this State, and that destroyed the town of Oscoola, a village of about titleen hundred loanshitants four. village of about tifteen hundred inhabitants, four miles from here. This occurred on the 20th instant. On the morning of that day, which was as fair and pleasant a one as could be wished for. Mr. —, a partner, and myself were sent for to come out in the forest to see what could be done to stay a tire that was burning in our timber.

In going out, about v a. m., we passed two of our saw-mills. WHICH WERE RUNNING AS USUAL, without the slightest apprehension of danger. We drove above them, some three miles, and without the slightest apprehension of danger. We drove above them, some three miles, and engaged in fighting the fires, which were then hurning over hundreds of acres of timber-lands. We had about gotten these under cantrol when we heard the alarm whistle at the "lower mill," Hurrying in our buggy, we drove rapidly toward the, mills. When within half a mile the smake became so dense that we could scarcely see or breathe, but we hurried on, expecting to be able to lorce cur way through and down to the mill. At a sudden turn in the road we saw that we were rushing against a solid wall of fire about one mile in extent, and advancing rapidly. The bedy of the flames were upon the ground, among the underbrush and accumulated debris, but reached up a hundred and into teet, to the tops of the trees. The roar of the flames was terrible, and the wind, which had now become almost a hurricane, was driving them forward with almost incredible speed. We turned and drove furiously back to the "Muddy Mill," one mile above, where we lighted a counter fire to burn out the timber between the fires and the mill, and thus end the lire, by leaving nothing for it to feed upon.

Our plan satisfied us, for our fire burned well, and sone leit nothing for it to feed upon the plan satisfied us, for our fire burned well, and sone leit nothing for it to whendred yards but sches. We congratulated ourselves upon saving the mill, but when the main fire came up

THE PLANES LEAPED OVER THIS DISTANCE THE PLAMES LEAPED OVER THIS DISTANCE through the air, and in a moment, mill, houses, stables and lumber were burning with an esergy I never saw in fire before. The very air secured to be filled with fire, and the earth was burning toc—we almost believed the water was, for the logs in the dam caught, and through the blinding smoke it seemed one sheet of fiame. To prevent smilecation, we wet our handkerchiefs and put them over our faces—they dried and scorched in a moment. We three ourselves on the ground and put our faces down on the water to breathe, but this was too hot, and we had to provide a way of escape. The tamilies who had lived there went into the dam to save their lives. We took our horse from the buggy, and both mounting him, galloped for nive miles through the burning woods before we were out of the reach of the fiames.

We then went down to the "Lower Mill," and We then went down to the "Lower Mill," and in ten minutes after reaching it everything there was burning. It was thought to be safe until we reached it, but immediately the wind changed, and nothing could be saved—absolutely nothing. The families living there lost everything but the clothes they had on when the fire-liend came. Our loss was about \$50,000 with \$16,000 insurance to console us. Upon reaching here about a p. m. we found a long train of cattle and coal cars p. m. we found a long train of cattle and coal cars will law with blackened faces and torn and burned clothing. They had just come in from Oscoola, which the flames had reached half an hour before, and, the houses being all frame buildings, to ten minutes the whole town was destroyed. Each one hastily snatched up what happened to be nearest, a value, or coat, or bucket, or whatever it was, and rushed to the railroad and hid in the cars, as there was no place to escape from the fire. An engine was fortunately there, and tastening to the train brought them down here. Without it most of them must have been burned, as the fires entirely surreunded them. Ten minutes before it came they laughed at danger; ten minutes after they were a frightened, flying rabble. Rich men were made penniless in that short time. Car foads of provisions and clothing have been compile ir one all over the State, and now they are tolerably well provided for. ig in from all over the State, and now they are obreably well provided for.

Ever stree the fires have been raging about ere it has taken all of our time, day and night, percent it reaching the town. Last evening a eavy rain lightened our hearts and relieved our sinds of a burden that was almost crushing. We ever knew what a blessing rain was before.

Yours ever.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

Omaha reports the grasshoppers taking flight from eastern Nebraska toward the northwest. The failure of Treadwell & Co., agricultural implement dealers, in San Francisco, is ansenneed.

An explosion at a steam saw mill, near Seranton, killed two men and seriously injured several workmen.

The peport that Stephen G. Hooker, of Chicago, has failed is contradicted. He will continue business as usual.

The Eric Railway Company is mulcted in a judgment for \$173,000 and its coal lands, valued at \$1,000,000, are attached to satisfy it.

Ex-Congressman H. Hoardman Smith heads a committee at Elmira, N. Y., to raise money for the erection of a monument to the Confederates buried at that place.

The inquest of the Holyoke disaster strongly condemns the simost criminal carelessness of the construction of galleries with inadequate means of egress. The dead were all occupants of the gallerier. Lace trimmings of altars are also condemned. No criminal blante is attached to any one.

The steamer Crescent City took fire in the coal

The steamer Crescent City took fire in the coal bunkers from cinders which were blown from her furnaces by escaped steam from a collapsed flag, on her recent passage to Havann, and came near being destroyed. The coolpers and discipline of the officers and crew, combined with prompt action, saved the vessel.

An Accused Murderer Set at Liberty. Charles Stevenson, colored, who was arrested y Detectives Sargent and McElfresh for the from his wounds received, was yesterday brought

TILTON-BEECHER SCANDAL.

EVARTS ON THE CATHARINE GAUNT LETTER.

ANXIETY TO KNOW IF BEECHER PARDONED

The Most Ingenious Rendering of those Letters which have been Distorted into Proofs of Criminality-Illness of Mr. Beachby next Tuesday. next Tuesday.

TWENTY-THIRD WEEK.

Evarts Still Giving His Interpretation. New Your, June 4.—There was a large crowd of spectators this merning in the Brooklyn city court-room when the proceedings began. The jury were early in their attendance, and all the parties to the suit secupied their accustomed places. A few minutes after the hour Mr. Evarts arnee and continued his address to the jury. He began by referring to the letter known as

Written by Mrs. Tilton to her husband on the 23th of June, 1871, which, he stated, furnished a complete resuction of the pretense that this weman had committed adultery. Evarts then read the letter in question to the jury, in which Mrs. Til-ton said her eyes had been opened for the first ton said her eyes had been opened for the first lime to a consciousness of her sin by reading this book, and stating that she blessed God for such a character as Catharine Gaunt. It was only when Mrs. Thio read Catharine Gaunt's life, and Mr. Evarts in the book of fiction, when she read of a pretended relation between a clergyman and a woman, which did not exist in reality, (and the jury might see how this work of fiction had played by the heart of Mrs. Thios; that she saw as under the burning light of the sun the conduct of her himselful, and she thought

she was appropriate For the appetites and indistricts of her husband. The first was sentencially the book written by Reade showed the just what the feeling was which was engendered in the wife. The husband says in it. "Once for all first priest shall not darken my doors again, and the woman replies: "They are my doors, and that holy man shall cross them as often a far desires." The jusy could see from thin the feelings which were disturbing the peace of the massing. The husband had no sympathy; was she catholic piety and otthedoxy of the wis and she set her religious confessor above her husband in her regard and esteem. This excited to jeelous feelings of the husband and led to the maturbed capdition of the household which followed. Yet Mr. Tilton did not heather to take some passion to himself even, although he chare this book for his wife to read and profit therefrom. The just haw now, as in a mirror, SHE WAS USSESSED FOR THE APPETITES

THE BEART AND LIFE OF THIS WOMAN.

Mrs. Tilton, and the husband's keep ledge of it.

This latter had been considered when published,
places supdefined and supplies the many of the published.

The source of the sundoutedly very
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was lightened. The errors and mistakes on all sides had been corrected, and this poor lady, assuming that openness of character was the best method, wrote to Heecher.

This letter, said the counsel, she wrote was April 21, 1871. Counsel also road the letter of May 3, 1871, in which Mrs. Tilton says to Mr. Beccher that the future would be happier if she felt that

Beecher that

BEECHER WOULD FORGET

While he forgave her." Now, gentlemen, was not this strong language for a woman who was guilty of adultery to have written. This letter had been quotted far and wide, and how many indecent thoughts had been applied to the term "nest hiding." Husbands were blind when they stumbled into such a bramble-bush to scratch their eyes out. The vite interpretation that had been given to this term "nest hiding" was shown to be as foolish as it was base, by the fact that Mirs. Tilton employed it in speaking of her condust after all the relations between her and fleecher had terminated, according to plaintiff's own theory. Counsel then returned to his reviewing of the testimony, and said that Moulton seemed to have stuck to Heecher after the night of the 50th of December, and had followed him all around.

On the afternoon of the Sunday following Moulton and Beecher had another interview, and counsel would read to the jury from Moulton's testimony what was the purport and object of that interview. Evarts said that Moulton told Reccher that Tilton was glad that he (Moulton) had obtained the lotter of retraction and that Tilton was maiffely disposed towards Mr. Beecher. On Moulton's own showing the jury had the fact that he had, through his paster, and under the guite of friendship, produced an effect which had caused this distress. Moulton sees by his paster's anguish how he feels in regard to the unatter, and he asks him why he does not express his grief and his contrition for it to Tilton, and Beecher told Moulton to take pen and paper and write from his dictation to Tilton.

Then came to be on January I something of this kind. Moulton said that on this date Beccher said

Then came to be on January I something of this kind. Moulton said that on this date Beccher said.

Betcher said.

ELIZABETH HAD SAID TO HIM.

that her relations with him were wrong, and told him to pray to God to help them to discontinue their relations. Counsel said, see the confession that existed now. Beecher had told Moulton sometime or another about the trouble in Tilton's household, and out of 'this state of facts Moulton had made a blasphemous charge against this pure woman and this plous man, and manufactured lies to suit his own purposes. Moulton said to Beecher that if he expressed himself so to Tilton it would make an end of all this trouble. Beecher said, according to his testifemy, that Tilton thought he was his chemy, and that as head of a church he overshadowed Tilton. Beecher said, according to his testifemy, that Tilton's family. Moulton spoke of Tilton as a high-spirited man, but that his means were now cut off and he had to rebuild his lost fortunes: not only had he lost his situation, but the peace and happiness of his family was also destroyed. Moulton was laboring, Beecher says, to bring reconciliation between him and Tilton, and endeavoring to bring back presperity and his former good repute to Tilton. The jury might remember that Tilton strolled into Wilkeson's anithrentened to publish the Goiden sign article unless Howen paid him reven thousand dollars. Wilkeson remonstrated with him, but he said it was his purpose to publish this unless justice was denoted him by Bowen. He (Tilton) did not care what stir was raised by this scandal so long as be got his gold, and the jury could see from this the nature of the man. Justice must be done to him though the heavous fall, even if injustice should be done to all the rest of the world. At the same time he says he will protect his wife and children even from a side wind; but here he was saying he would make was between Beecker and Howen, and incite a tumuit.

ENLESS HE GOT THE MONEY.

UNLESS HE GOT THE MONEY.

Thiton said that Heecher could have saved him if he wished, and have lifted him out of the gutter into which he had halled, but he had passed him by, and let him lie there; that he could have reinstated him sgain in his position on the Independent and in favor with Bowen. Thus the jury saw that the great central figure in the universe to Tilton was Tilton himself. Tilton then declared he would pursue Beccher to his grave. After Wilkeson leit the stand Tilton was brought back, but he never contradicted it. The only point on which he contradicted himself was this. Wilkeson swore he met Tilton in Washington, and Tilton showed him a photograph of his wife, and complained that she was of mean appearance, and had not developed as he had since their marriage. Tilton said this was all a mistake.

He would not tell the exact circumstances for that would injure Wilkeson, though he said to counsel he was not tender about Wilkeson, tor on his direct examination

coursel he was not tender about Wilkeaun, for on his direct examination

HE SAID WILKESON WAS A LIAB.

He was asked: Did you show the photograph of your wife to him? No, said he, I showed him the photographs of two of my daughters. Alice and Florence, and he mistook the eard of Florence and of my wife, and apostrophised it over a glass of wine. Gentlemen, at that time Florence was six years old. It would take more than a glass of wine to cause a man with such a clear head as Sam Wilkeaun to mistake a photograph of a child of six years of age for that of the wife of this Anollo. Recess.

When the court assembled after the recess, Judge Nelison stated to Mr. Evarts that Mr. Beach desired the court to say to him that he was not well enough to attend the afterneon session of the trial, but that Mr. Evarts could proceed in his absence. Evarts then arose and continued his address, after remarking he was sorry his learned friend was HI. Counsel said as a lawyer he did not attach much importance to the looser interpretations given to expressions of grief and remorse in the letters of the partice, when the law says on so grave a case there must be proof positive to leave no hypothesis consistent with mything but guilt, and that under this confession there is no evidence, in absence of positive proof of, the occasions or progress of the orime such as in a case where a state room was taken by a paramour in the name of the HURLAND, AND THE FARAMOUR AND WIFE.

occupied it all night; that in such a case the confession would be proof; but in the absence of proof the jury were asked to make the measure and extent of the guilt out of expressions of pain, pity or remores, and they were lest from the ground on which the court can act into grounds

of moral reasoning. That reasoning proceeds the ground of computing the massure and form of actual guit, or the control of man's moral nature. Where before was there ever a nation that you could tell whether a man set fife to a barn or robbed a bank, or murdered a man by the strength of his feelings for mischiel dose without the body, or the crime without his saying it was burglary, aron, or murder.

They were asked to say it was such a crime without his referring to it or saying he counseled it. Under the rules of law that must be not only the notion that there may be this or that degree of guilt, but a conclusion that it was committed. No man, when a verdict strikes a man or waman or their children to the heart and destroys the himorable reputation of the alledged paramour—no man would give that verdict without any proof of that crime, and when only papers cout alming the expressions of this or that emotion, and behind which the plaintiff says there was something, thus depart from the region that requires proof to the region that requires suspicion. Connect had commented on these letters not because he saw any reason for

GIVING ADULTEROUS INTERPRETATION them, but because the plaintiff, selecting his dence and the defendant is not heard, and when the qualifying shades, cross lights, corrections of perjuries, treacherous memories said the defendant's caseare fat livers the jury they will be able to judge of the farms and rivolous argument. This great struggle was made by the other side with every aid from Thion and Moniton to misplace, from the area of fact as relates to that interview of January Lany ground for any feeling or expression of Recourt towards Titton and his family, except insures to that family from his relations to Mirz. Titon, Now, that would justify any expressions of grad from the admitted situation of cingrin and surpow on Beecher's part, if these relations presented him of estrangement of

on stories of the motion in law, the wire and jeg-lie Turner.

Before that intersiew of January 1 Beccher had been attended by Moniton, as african of Til-ton, to call his attantion to these evil stories and to the imputations of Ewwen laid theore Beccher, and which the latter had reinforced by bringing in

Then Mention asked him why he had not consulted Tilton, and why he allowed himself to be influenced by Bowers's malignity; why had he assumed that Airs. Morea's and Bessio Turner's narratives were necessarily true, and he (Montion) assurred him that all these stories were untrue, and as to Bowers's stories about I'llion he referred Beecher to Bowers's long catalogue of stories about himself as given to Tilton on the city of boat Ainself as given to Tilton of the city of December as to Mr. Tilton's stories and her combination with her half-orazed mothet-in-law, as represented by Houlton, he asked Boecher how could you believe these things when Tilton has brought a serious charge a antest you under his wife's hand, a charge of a purpose of corrupting a virtuous woman. Tilton, who a week allowed in a prender position than a secretary in Washington or the his bestofficer in the Government is trampled in the dust, he that spent his micome on uniple assurances of independence struck powerless at one blow, and his wife, in the disordered state in which she field from him, has obtained your credit and assurance that he is unit to live in the same boate in which he lives, and that the family is now destroyed, but desiroyed on the grounds state leave no hope until these grounds are removed. This man, as they were assured by Tilton, was all heart, all com-THE STORIES OF BESSIE TURNER

sation isliedy. Well might Beecher islar is this were made public that

MANY HEARTS WOULD SUPPER.

In the apology he writers: "I humbly pray God may put it in the heart of her husband to forgive me," and that is quite consistent with the risws which Beecher then took of his course. That memorandum has been called the "Letter of Contrition." It has never been treated as a confession. Tracy called it a memorandiam of conversation with Heccher. Wilkeson, Heecher and others say Tilton and Alculton always spoke of it as the "Apology," and that is what Tilton called to the "True Story." In the Bacon letter it is in the "True Story." In the Bacon letter it is also called the "Apology," Apology for adultery, and adultery which enabled the husband and parameter to walk down the street armite arm together, because the adultery had with a suitable apology. In his report prepared for the church committee Tilton describes it as the "Apology," and he raid it covered a "complicated transaction, but in this Mr. Tilton erroneously bore testimony to the timit. At the very time Tilton represents behad Beecher in his power he was writing a letter to Hewen rehearsing all of Bowen's hoputations on Heecher, and he made good use of it.

What became of that letter: Nobody knows: but ils purpose was to make Howen pay rather than be exposed for having made these charges against Heecher, and Tilton says that Heecher denied these charges, as drawn up in his Golden Age slips, and all the testimony here shows the best those stumbling efforts to review them.

about these stumbling efforts to revive these about these stumbling efforts to revive tuese slanders.

The letter to Bowen was in the form of a racital to Bowen of what Titton stated. Bowen said others made Beacher think Bowen was the author of the slanders, which Receber says had no foundation, and which Bowen says had no foundation. The effort was to make beacher feel that Bowen was the malficious contriver of the downfall of both Beacher and Titton, and so all along we found the purpose to enist in co-operative means to keep Titton in animadversion against Bowen, and so the purpose was not only to get this money from Bowen, but also to get Tilton reinstated in his position. and so the purpose was not only to get this money from Howen, but also to get Triton reinstated in his position.

Thus Moulton reported to Beecher how he had shaken his fixt in Bowen's face, upbraided him for his treachery to Heecher, and that Howen, glageing at Heecher's portraits said. "How can'l ever how that man in the face again;" and Beecher said, "Why didn't you nail him on the spot and get the money? to which Moulton replied. "The time for that is not come; the point is to reinstate Tilton." Counsel then glanced at the interview between Beecher and Tilton at Moulton's house on the did or 4th of January. It was the interview immediately after the letter of contrition, as they callfit, and there went on between Beecher and Tilton under the conservative guidance of Moulton the form of reconciliation on what Moulton considered was suitable and proper between gentlemen. Moulton's account of this favors Beecher more than it does Tilton.

The latter has something to suggest of some consession, but this is desied by Beecher, and all that was in it by Moulton's account was that Heecher repeated all the expressions of sympathy and regret conveyed to Tilton in that memorandum, and Tilton accepted Heecher's co-operation, and all there and from that time down to the time when Plymouth Church attempted to seize Tilton by the thrust.

Court then adjourned to Monday.

Mr. Evarts said he would finish his speech on Tuesday.

A RECENT CORRESPONDENCE in England becerning Galileo's relation to modern astronomy, has caused many to suppose that astronomers are at issue on the matter. To correct this impression Mr. Proctor has written a letter to the Loudon Times, in which he says: "It may be well for me, therefore, to mention that Prof. Challis and I, after exchange of letters, find ourselves in perfect accord respecting Galileo. A somewhat ill-worded sentence in my first letter led Prof. Challis to suppose that I questioned Galileo's position as one among the founders of modern dynamical science, instead of merely denying that Galileo could share with Copernicus, Kepler, and Newton, the credit (which some hand over entirely to him) of catablishing the helicocutric theory of the solar system, as an explanation of observed astronomical phenomena." cerning Galileo's relation to modern astronomy

The Irish Court of Common Pleas gave judg-ment on April 30, on the motion to set aside the petition against the return of John Mitchel for petition against the return of John Mitchel for Tipperary, chiefly on the ground that Mitchel was dead on the day the petition was presented. The judges were unanimously of the opinion that to set saide the petition would be contrary to the principle of the law that there should be no wrong without a remedy; that the rights of the petitioner, and the still higher rights of the electors had always been jealously guarded in the laws and in the practice of the House of Commons relating to election petitions; and that the contention that no petition could be entertained because notice could not be served on the person returned was absurd, as it would equally apply in the case of a member who died on the day after election.

on Sunday morning; "there's more lying and swearing, and stealing and general deviltry to the square inch in this here town than in all the rest of the American country;" and then the congregation got up and dumped the preacher out of the window.